WASHINGTON, D. C.

BALLOTINGS, SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Numerous ballotings ook place in the House Saturday, the 29th. Several members were absent, some of the Banks men having paired off with the Richardson or Fuller men. This is to be regretted, as it impairs the moral inflaence of the vote. Besides, if there must be pairing off, let one Banks man pair off with one of each of the faction.

We give the first and last vote taken on the

The House proceeded to vote the seventy seventh time for Speaker, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 209; no

cessary to a choice, 105; of which-Nathaniel P. Banks received William A. Richardson Heary M. Fuller Alexander C. M. Pennington Benjamin F. Leiter John Williams Thomas R. Whitney William O. Goode

So there was no choice. The following is the vote in detail: For Mr. Banks .- Messrs. Albright, Allison Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Bren ton, Buffington, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas I Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Knukel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Par ker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petrit Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robison Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge Waldron, Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B Washburne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth.

For Mr. Richardson .- Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Brooks, Cadwalader Carathers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb Williamson W. R. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. I. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall. Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Herbert, Houston, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marsball, Maxwell, McMullen, Mc Queen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruthn, Rust, San didge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith. Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Vail, Warner. Watkins, Wells, Winslow, and John V. Wright.
For Mr. Fuller. Messrs. Broom, John P

Campbell, Carlile, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Etheridge, Eustis, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Haven, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Alex ander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Mil ward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Roady Rivers, William R. Smith, Sneed, Swope, Trippe Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zol

For Mr. Pennington. - Messrs. Harrison Moore, and Scott. For Mr. Leiter. Mr. Dunn.

For Mr. Orr.—Mr. Evans. For Mr. Williams.—Mr. Wheeler. For Mr. Whitney .- Mr. Henry M. Faller. For Mr. Goode, Mr. Richardson.

The House proceeded to vote the eighty fourth time for Speaker, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 203; ne Nathaniel P. Banks received William A. Richardson Henry M. Fuller Alexander C. M. Pennington

James L. Orr John Williams Thomas R. Whitney Paulus Powell -So there was no choice. The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Banks .- Messrs. Albright, Allison Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Builington, Burlingame, James H. Campbell, Lewis D. Campbell, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell. Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow. Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Holloway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Hughston, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Matteson, McCarty. Meacham, Killian Miller, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Par ker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranaban, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron Cadwalader C. Washburne, Elihu B. Wash-burne, Israel Washburn, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth.

For Mr. Richardson .- Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Henry S. Bennett, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Brooks, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb. Williamson R. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, Early, Early, Editor, Carendon, Company, Company, Company, Company, Company, Carendon, Care Elliott, Euglish, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Har ris, Herbert, Houston, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, Mc Mullen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter. Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, and John V. Wright.

For Mr. Fuller .- Messrs. Broom, John P. Jampbell, Carlile, Cox, Cullen, Henry Winter Davis, Etheridge, Eustis, Foster, J. Morrison Harris, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade Ready, Rivers, William R. Smith, Suced, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney and Zollicoffer. For Mr. Pennington .- Messrs. Dunn, Ed

wards, Harrison, Haven, Moore, and Scott. For Mr. Orr -Mr. Evans. For Mr. Williams. Mr. Wheeler.

For Mr. Whitney .- Mr. Henry M. Fuller. For Mr. Powell .- Mr. Richardson. It will be observed that an effort was mad

to direct the Banks men to Pennington. This is a simple waste of time. Mr. Harris, who has declared his preference for Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, votes for Pennington. Does he expect Republicans to follow him?

OFFICIAL VOTE IN TEXAS. - The following is the official vote for Governor in Texas, at the late election : Pease, Democrat

Dickson, Know Nothing 17,955 Ward, Democrat Johnson, Democrat 809 Total vote This vote indicates an immense increase i

the population of Texas within the last three At the Presidental election in 1852, it stood thus: Pierce -Scott -- - - 4,995

hall be the duty of the Judge to continue the case at the cost of the plaintiff, until Massachusetts shall repeal her acts in violation of the rights of the South.

> For the National Era. DEFENCE OF THE GERMANS.

To the Editors of the New York Tribune: GENTLEMEN: In the name of Republican ustice, Equality, and Liberty, I claim, as a native German, although since 1836 a naturalized American citizen, the right of answering, and of trying to refute, your severe and rather sweeping judgment of the German Turners in particular, and of the Germans in general, who form a great and respectable portion the population of this country. Such udgment you pronounce in your article head ed, "German Friends of Slavery," published by the New York *Tribune* of November 23, 1855.

Your virtuous anger, excited by an anxious eal against Slavery, would be just, and not misapplied or untimely, if it were founded on facts, and if such facts were backed, or even only countenanced, by the German Turners' Confederacy through its public organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, or by the Germans in general, through any other public German paper in the United States; which is not the case, or else you would probably have taken the advantage to mention but you refer only to one single fact-a pubdeclaration of a few German Turners at harleston, in favor of Slavery, who form, perhaps, the very smallest association, among eighty-eight associations of German Turners, whose number is six thousand in the United States, thus averaging sixty-eight members in each association. The public organ of the whole Confederacy of German Turners, Die Turn-Zeitung, has denounced and absolutely condemned what the little "insignificant" Turnrs' association of Charleston has done, and for which neither the German Turners in particular, nor the Germans in the United States gen erally, are responsible. The said association of Charleston has seceded from the Turners' Confederacy simultaneously with its public leclaration in favor of Slavery; but in consequence of that secession, there is no more dissolution" of the great German Turners' Confederacy effected, than there was a dissoluion of the great American Union produced by ittle Carolina's "Nullification," twenty years

Before proving the correctness of my testinony, in defence of the German Turners, by protations from their organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, will quote the following principal seatences, orming about one half of the whole article in

FRAGMENTS

From the New York Tribune of November 23, 1856. "German Friends of Slavery."

"The pestilential breath of Slavery destroys e soundest social constitutions which it touch s. Of this, new evidence is furnished by the solution of the Turners, an organization of gymnasts, extending its ramifications among the youthful and energetic part of the German population throughout all sections of the Unied States. It seems that it has been divided, and is henceforth to exist, if at all, in two dis nct bodies. Of course, where the poisonous rowth is greatest, there the corrosive infection perates most potently. It is therefore the arolina which has sounded the trumpet of dissolution and secession from their more libthe steps are absolutely Pro-Slavery."

"These bottle-holders of the negro-lashing

hivalry intend to organize a separate associaion of Southern Turners. Go on! Hasten n this road of infamy, Germans, who have not yet rubbed off from your necks and souls the marks of bodily and mental chains received om European tyrants."

valry with the bloodhounds in Texas and Ar-

slightest degree with our domestic questions. heir lungs begin to be elated by the pure air | adelphia, September 20, 1255, of liberty, when they take root in our soil, we THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE TURNERS CONconsider them as ourselves, as members of the same family, and expect them to honor the same principles for which some of them sufered in their original homes, and which all of them hoped to enjoy on reaching this country. Among all others, we expect to find German mmigrants the soundest as regards political

"These German Secessionists, these abettors of Slavery, North and South, degrade their own social condition."
"In a word, these German devotees of patri-

archical bondage deserve to pass, in some way or other, through a purifying fire, through ome political and social purgatory, before be oming christened in the sacred name of Free-om. Their servile and abject manifestations behalf of Slavery give fresh evidence of the

elty and tyrauny."

Before I shall quote and translate from the Furn-Zeitung, in refutation of the foregoing, will make some remarks on these sweeping enunciations of the Germans, by which their character and honor, as such, are unfairly exposed in a false light.
1. "The pestilential breath of Slavery," &c.

is American, not German.

2. There is no "dissolution of the Turners,"

out only a secession of a very small portion from the whole of their Confederacy, in conse quence of the almost unanimous resolution of he latter against Slavery, of which resolution you do not mention anything, Mr. Greeley!
3. "These bottle-holders of the negro-lashing chivalry" are less contemptible than the latter iself, that commands the majority in Congress, whose law makes "slave-catchers" of all the

citizens of the United States, so that "agility tic exercises, as employed in the work of slave-catchers, in rivalry with the bloodhounds," if soit qui mal y pense." "The pestilential breath of Slavery," and

the pure" (?) " air of Liberty" are rather heby steamboat, 1,335,656.

This change results mainly from the reletting of contracts in many of the Southern and Western States. That "pestilential breath" begins already a few miles below Philadelphia, and exercised more than a thousand miles down to the Southern and Western States and Territories. On the 30th of June last, there were in service 319 route sgents, at a comprehensive of \$245,170,655, 29 local. terogeneally monstrous and self-contrasting in the New York Tribune and in the United mouths of the Mississippi, over regions where comparatively very few Germans reside, who are generally inferior, in wealth and influence, and are generally inferior, in wealth and influence, are generally inferior. The camels and dromedaries which were orto their native American fellow-citizens. That of such Germans, more liberality and other makes the total amount for the current rest. of such Germans, more liberality and other rivic virtues are required, than of such Ameri-

tainly not for the latter.
5. If such non-slaveholding Germans in this country should have to undergo "some politi-cal and social purgatory," the guilty wealthy contract with Mr. James F. Joy, to convey the cal and social purgatory," the guilty wealthy and influential slaveholding or Slavery-favoring Americans would deserve "some political and social" hell, "before becoming christenest in the sacred name of Freedom. Their servile and abject manifestations in behalf of Slavery" Acts of Congress, 1820, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1854) "give evidence of the truth," that the American Declaration of Independence, pro-claiming the principle "that all men are cre-ated equal," d.c., "with certain inalienable rights," &c., has not yet been realized, seventy-nine years after its date, because a majority in a Congress of Americans, not Germans, protect, maintain, and possibly extend Slavery. Against these Americans, not against the Ger beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is

Southern Legislation.—The bill in relation to colored seamen, in the South Carolina law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileged class their fugitive slaves, under pain of imprisonment and Alabama, having in view the passage of a law of congresses. You may not interresolution has been offered in the Senate of Alabama, having in view the passage of a law to compel all free negroes to leave the State. In the Alabama House of Representatives, a wounded slave, to prevent his being murdered,

plaintiff, that fact being made to appear, it Your representatives in either House of Con- compensation to postmasters and clerks of ofgress must speak with bated breath and hum- fice, and partly to the increase of expenditures ble countenance in presence of the representatives of the privileged class, lest justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Government. The President of the United States is reduced to the present and humber fice, and partly to the increase of expenditures for transportation, owing to the great extension of railroad service. The condition of the Department goes to show that the rates fixed by the act of 3d March, 1851, will not enable the Department to sustain itself by its own resources. States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, emptying the treasury, and marshalling battalions and ships of war to dragoon you into the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."—Hon. Wm. H. Seward's Speech at Albany, N. Y., on the 12th October, 1855. FRAGMENTS

Translated from the German weekly Turn-Zeitung, or-gan of the German Turners! Confederacy (Turner-Bund) of North America, published, since 1851, at Phil-adelphia, and since the 6th of November, 1855, at Cin-cincati, edited by Messrs. W. Rapp and G. Becker. HEINZEN ON TURNERY.

The Turners' Confederacy has a special organ, Die Turn-Zeitung, which shall be written in the sense of "Radical Progress." Now, what is meant by writing "in the sense of Radical Progress?" What is meant by this, particulary with reference to American politics, in which the Turn-Zeitung shall not take a part? A German radical paper in America has a double task: first, to defend and to propagate the ac-quired truths in the dominion of radical thought and investigation; then, to support in the American practice such endeavors which, although not reaching yet the radical truth, run. nevertheless, in the direction of the same; fur ther, to struggle against exertions which are

ntended to cross or to close that direction. The Turners have recommended to the edit ors of their organ the defence of radical progress, but directed them not to take a part in American politics. At any rate, however, i the Turners did not know, as yet, what party they should support, they had no need deliberating much, against which they should strug-gle. They could or must, therefore, bind and engage the editors of their organ, at any rate, to struggle against every party that served re action, and especially Slavery, or which did not oppose Slavery. The struggle against the slaveholding Democracy must be one of the principal tasks of the Turn-Zeitung, and the irst article in the programme of the Turners'

Confederacy.
We will admit that such a position, at least a negatively decided one, was hitherto avoided for the purpose of putting no difficulty to the organization and extension of the Turners' Con federacy. But now, since that organization has succeeded, after the Confederacy has acquired the strength of six thousand members, such consideration can be no more restrictive. Now a the time, at length, to show, before the world, that these 6,060 Turners do no longer content themselves with the honor of jumping, bear drinking, and arranging processions, &c.-Turn-Zeitung, Phil., Sept. 13, 1855.

From W. Rapp's Speech at the General Festival of the Turners, held at Cincinnati, in September, 1855. To the United States belongs the high glory of having, at least partly, realized before all other nations those inalignable Rights of Men which were at first proclaimed by the revolutionary philosopher of Geneva; but, alas I they have not progressed on the path which they had so happily entered eighty years ago; they have gone estray upon the crooked by ways of transaction and corruption; and it is now the question above all to fix again the sublime aim which Jefferson has presented to them: Equal Men, to Life, Liberty, and Happiness. That the North American Turners' Confederacy ought not to fail in the great struggle between Right and Wrong, that they must form the youthful Guard of Liberty among the German Americans, needs no argument.

Ept on! There is no time for dreeming.
Advance with hardy steps!
For Right and Wrong are struggling,
And every one must light.
An open susceptibility of all that is good and high principles of the hevolution, they will help us over the bitterness and confusions of these times, to the victory of Right and Liberty. slightest degree with our domestic questions. "Victory is certain, if we only resolve at last that we will conquer!"—Turn-Zeitung, Phil-

> The Convention, held last week at Buffalo has given a plain answer to all requisitions. The instructions which most of the delegates had received from their respective associations, concerning their conduct with reference to polities, are praiseworthy evidences for the sound and honorable sentiments of the Turners, against which all endeavors of the Reactionists, to entice them into the unclean camps of the latter. just utterly fail. The great agency which has put the political spring-wheels of the Union in an entirely new motion—the Slavery ques-tion—has also played the principal part in the olitical debates of the Turners. The following rogramme is the free and almost unanimous

solution of the Turners' Confederacy: The Turners' Confederacy has the object to ruth, that emancipated serfs often become the nost willing, ready, and heartless tools of cruits task is, to bring the social, political, and religious reforms, in the sense of radical progress, to the correct understanding of its members, through all the means at its command, in order to enable them thereby, as well as by their organization and their practical exercises, to participate in these reforms, individually or by the Confederacy, and to defend their rights and principles.

TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Post Office Department.

The report of the Postmaster General shows a net increase of 862 post offices during the year ending 30th of June, 1855—the whole number of offices at that date being 24,410, and on the

30th of November 34,770. On the 30th of citizens of the United States, so that "agility and strength, acquired by the Turners' gymnastic exercises, as employed in the work of slave estimated length of 277,908 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 67,401,166 miles, which cost \$5,355,238. Compared with the service of the year previous, there is an indiagraceful work, according to act of Congress. liagraceful work, according to act of Congress | crease of 3,397,625 miles of transportation, or of September 12, 1850, they would only help of about 54 per cent., and of \$675,221 cost, or last year. about 15 4-100 per cent. The increase by railroad service is 3,483,132 miles; by modes not specified, 3,575,177 miles—while the transportation by conches is less by 2,325,628 miles; and taining each inmate is \$500. It is too much

makes the total amount for the current year These animals have been found useful in the cans, is very flattering for the former, but certainly not for the latter.

to \$6,000,000 by new service and routes. The vice here, cost of foreign mail service, not included here, A new p amounts to \$611,407. The Postmaster states mails from Cairo to New Orleans and back, daily, he having full powers to negotiate such contract on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad; but though the latter used every exertion to comply with their engagement, they failed to do so, from the high price demanded of them by the owners of the boats on the line, and the

oute was accordingly advertised for reletting. The new distribution schemes have been completed, and each distributing office has now alphabetical lists of all the counties in all the States except California. In accordance with the late act of Congress, suitable measures have

necessity of bringing it to perfection.

The expenditures of the Department for the tion of mail service to the Government, by the acts of 3d March, 1849, and 3d March, 1851.

Another cause of this excess of expenditure others, and to the immense amount of printed matter conveyed at low rates. The expenditure of the Department for 1856 is estimated at \$10,199,024, and the means available for the same year \$9,010,873, leaving a deficiency of

\$1,188,151 to be provided for.

Reference is again made to the fact that the Collins line of steamers receives from Government \$58,000 for twenty-six trips, while the British Government paid the Cunard line \$866,700, for fifty-two trips, which, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, is amply suffi cient. Measures have been recently taken to lay before the Mexican Government proposals on the subject of a Postal Convention. The report alludes at some length to the last report of he Postmaster General of Great Britain, and concludes by deprecating the denunciations of the Department for mistakes, carelessness, or neglect, instead of advising it of the wrong committed, and leaving it to apply the remedy.

Treasury Report.

The report of the Hon. James Guthrie, Sec retary of the Treasury, favors the admission duty free, of wool as a raw material, together with chemical dye-stuffs, but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufac-

turers, it is said, will be satisfied with this.

The tables on foreign trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the ear ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1845, is \$126,185,900; do. of free goods, \$18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, \$411,430; showing a total increase of \$144,028,395 in favor of 1855. The increase ast year over 1850 is given thus: Dutiable goods, \$65,746,688; of free goods, \$18,348,934; lecrease of specie and bullion, \$968,980-total

increase, \$83,144,642.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including of course California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were \$261,382,960, against \$305,780,253 for the preceding year, showing a decline o \$44,397,293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports for the fiscal year end ing June 30, 1855, were \$275,156,846, against \$278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only \$3,084,218. It will be seen from this, that while for the year 1854 the imports exceeded the exports \$27,539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports

The tables further show an increase, during the last year, of \$10,102.864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of \$51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and \$3,246,250 in specie. Of the total exports of specie for the last year, \$53,857,418 were of domestic production, and \$2,289,925 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, ezclusive of space, ware \$22,406,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of \$1,497,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and \$12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Davis, in his report, laments, as a rowing evil, that applications for the discharge minors are so frequent; the infants who are eleased subject the Government to a serious oill of expense. The Secretary recommends that the contract should be made binding in every case where deception has been employed and a modification of the existing law is called

The troops retain the same general distribu tion; four additional regiments have been or-"We may yet hear of agility and strength, beautiful, a hardy energy for self-defence and that of others against every violence, and above as employed in the work of slave-catchers in all a faithful and devoted attachment to the quarters at Fort Leavenworth and will be in the work of slave catchers. sent against the Sioux have gone into winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth, and will be in position for operations in the spring. The 6th infantry checks the Indians on the Oregon

All intercourse with the Florida Seminoles has been strictly prchibited. Efforts are in progress for their removal from the Florida country. The troops have explored the region, have opened roads, and have arrived at sources of accurate information respecting the territory now in possession of the Indians, so that future operations will be greatly facilitated. The propriety of levying volunteer reinforcements in the Pacific department, for the purpose of chastising the savages on that coast, is a question which the Secretary declines to decide, preferring to leave it to the military commander in the de-partment. The gallantry of the troops in the Indian campaigns of the year is spoken of in terms of high praise; but the unusual extent of

operations has caused large expenditures, which have exceeded the appropriations.

In order to preserve the efficiency of the army, several measures were suggested, viz: 1. It is essential that there be a revision of the laws regulating rank and command. The right of command should follow rank by one certain rule; officers holding general commissions should be placed at once upon the staff, but have opportunity to acquire practical mili-tary knowledge; troops equipped for the same service should not be divided, nor should foot he subdivided into artillery and infantry, or

mounted men into dragoons and cavairy. Officers no longer capable of performing active duty should be retired from service, but the rates of compensation should be increased. and the laws respecting allowances undergo

3. The provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1854, increasing payment of rank and file, should be extended to all enlisted men.

4. An increase of the medical corps is recom-

5. Five more military storekeepers are need ed in the Quartermaster General's department.

6. The prohibition of the purchase of lands

and presses them earnestly. A considerable portion of them are his recommendations of

The anticipations entertained at the time of the establishment of the Military Asylum have not been fulfilled. The average cost of main-

\$5,824,089.30, which will probably be increased Crimea, and will be employed in military ser-A new professorship of ethics, and sundry

other improvements at West Point, are recom mended New models for all small arms have been adopted, embracing the late improvements. A

new pistol, with increased length of barrel, and capable of instantaneous change into a carbine, is particularly noticed. The work upon the military roads has made satisfactory progress. The survey of the Northwestern lakes has been prosecuted with energy. The snag boats on the Western rivers have

been sold. The Pacific Railroad expeditions have been been adopted to put in operation the new system of registering valuable letters, but it has eloquent Anti-Slavery indignation of the New beholdest their the should be directed. "And why beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them the most been sufficiently long in operation to be able to form a just estimate of the success of beholdest them. abundant proofs of its usefulness, and of the ence, included in the results of these surveys,

The Pacific Railroad expeditions have been successfully completed. It is decided that the most practicable and economical route is that of the 32d degree parallel. The Colorado Desert is not unsusceptible of culture. The Secretary is quite favorable to this route, setting forth its advantages in glaring colors. The practicability of sinking Artesian wells along the route was tested. The contributions to physical science, included in the results of these surveys, are exceedingly valuable.

The final position of the report is an elaborate consideration of the military defences of our Pacific territory. It is argued that a railroad to the Pacific is indispensable, for the reason that it will be the only means of throwing relief into the Pacific country, in case of any collision with a maritime Power, and our navy being inadequate to the convoy of the necessary number of storeships. A railroad communication is not likely to be a paying enterprise, but it will have the effect of fortifying the Western coast against attacks from abroad.

The Pacific Railroad expeditions have been intending to writefor a supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to writefor a supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to writefor a supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to writefor a supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to writefor a supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to write it supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to write it supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to write it supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to write it supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to write it supply of Perry Davis. Pain Killer for some months, but have been intending to the box of Pain Killer for some months with it with

considers our navy too diminutive to contend with that of any respectable Power, and too feeble to protect even our own harbors. The aggregate tonnage of the United States in 1812 was 1,249,997 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1855, it was 5,212,000.10-95, and our sea coast is now greatly increased in extent, and the damage which might be effected by a respectable enemy in six months would greatly exceed the cost of a navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy the Secretary regards as

one of peace rather than of war.

The Secretary enlarges at great length upon the apprenticeship system, which he has adopted as a means for furnishing a reliable body of seamen for the navy, and gives the testimony of officers in its favor. The Naval Academy at Annapolis is in successful operatica, under the diligent supervision of Capt. Golds crough. There are now attached to it, for ins ruction, 164 midshipmen and acting midshipmen. The Board of Examiners for the last year, in their report, express themselves as not merely satisfied with, but really amazed at, the remarkable proficiency exhibited by the under-graduates, as well as the graduating class, and as much impressed with the variety, minuteness, and exactness of the teaching, and the modes of examination.

Of the whole quantity of hemp purchased

during the past year for the navy, three-tenths have been American. The prospects of furnishing the navy altogether with American

hemp are very encouraging.

Gratifying evidences of the high estimation in which the labors of the Naval Observatory are held, at home and abroad, continue to be received. received.

Lieut. Gilliss is still laboriously engaged in

the discharge of the special duties assigned to The estimated expenses of the Department for the ensuing year are \$13,524,505.37, which is less, by nearly \$3,000,000, than the estimates of the last fiscal year.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior. This report fills over six columns of the Globe. It shows the following disposition of the public lands during the past year :

The quantity of lands sold for cash during the last fiscal year was Rec'd therefor \$11,485,384.75. Located with military scrip and Swamp lands selected for States 7,470,746,62 Selected on donations for rail-

roads, &c. . . . Making a total of - 24,557,409.50 The quantity that will be entered the present fiscal year with land warrants will be much larger, the number will be greatly multiplied by the requirements of the recent Bounty Land

The amount of lands sold during the second

acres.
Under the several acts of Congress for the satisfaction of Virginia military land warrants, there were taken 1,460,000 acres of the public lands. Acts more recent have been passed for the issue of scrip to satisfy this class of warrants, which are being faithfully and yet lib-

erally executed.

The efficient manner in which the Pension Office is conducted, and its largely increased labors, are referred to. The number of applications under the new Bounty Land Law, up to November 20th, was 225,044; those examined number 84,500; of which 59,892 have been allowed, 24,608 suspended or rejected, and the number of warrants issued 55,917, covering 6,578,320 acres.

Various changes in the pension laws are recommended, and the fact announced that the field work of the Mexican boundary survey has been completed, without exhausting the appropriation-a large balance remaining. territory embraces about tweny millions of acres of land. The re-organization of the Patent Office has

been perfected, and the good effect siready sensibly experienced. Since the 1st of January 1855, there have been issued upwards of 1,800 patents, and within the year the number will probably reach 2,000.

It will require a further appropriation to complete the west wing of the Petent Office building. The north part of the building should be commenced. The estimated cost is

\$450,000, without a portico. A large room in the Patent Office is used as the Mational Gailery. It is suggested that its contents be removed elsewhere, and the room devoted to the proper disposal and exhibition of rejected models.

The appropriations for agricultural purposes have been usefully and judiciously applied. The seeds were well selected and distributed, and, from all the information received, the most beneficial results are anticipated. In relation to the construction, by the Gov-

ernment, of buildings of its own for courthouses, in Baltimore, Boston, and New York, nothing has yet been effected, and the subject remains for the further action of Congress. It is recommended that liberal appropriations be made for the construction and improvement of much-needed edifices, for the use of the Government, in the District of Columbia.

The remainder of the report is devoted to Indian affairs, and the Indian Bureau is represented as having ably and honestly discharged its duty. Numerous Indian treaties have been concluded during the year, and various matters, hitherto unsettled, adjusted. Measures looking to the improvement of the condition of the Indians are urgently recommended, and their sufferings, privations, and discouragements, are ably and feelingly set forth.

Indian disturbances are too often traceable to the indiscretions and aggressions of white We have reliable reports of such cases, and of the most murderous and unprovoked attacks upon them when entirely defenceless. A liberal hand should be extended to them, and every means resorted to for their improvement and elevation. Moral and teligious prin ciples, and the arts of civilized life, should be

aught them.

It would be well for us, in our conduct to wards the Indians, to follow the example of those benevolent societies which have for many years labored so perseveringly, and, under the circumstances, so successfully, for the melioration of their condition. They have expended within the last ten years, in money alone, near ly a million of dollars.

MARRIAGE.

Married in Surry, 13th December, by T. C. Sargent, Esq., Mr. FRANK H. MERRILL, of Frankfort, Maine, to Miss Maria A. Grant, of

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.

A LETTER from Rev. Charles Hibbard, Missiona in Burmah, to his father, Joseph Robinson, Esq., this city, has been handed to us for publication, from whit we make the following extracts.—Providence Journal. NEWTON, MAULMAIN, June 6, 1855. paper as contain notices, etc., of the reprints, and those only, to Blackwood's Magazine, New York.

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The amount of lands sold during the second and third quarters of the present calendar year is about 6,264,163 acres; being an increase of about 827,625 acres (in cash \$477,442.06) on that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

This is owing, in a great measure, to the extraordinary advance of the prosperity of the country; but it is feared, in some degree, to the influence of speculation.

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THE INDEPENDENT. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1855.

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Wounded slave, to prevent his being murdered, amount to \$7,342,136.13. Deducting the particular for the convoy of the name against the United States due to foreign navy you cover his naked and lacerated limbs, except by stealth. You have fought twenty actual gross revenue of the Department for the terprise, but it will have the effect of fortilying of Massachusetts, for her late course towards years, and with but partial success, for the con-year ending 30th of June, 1855, will be the Western coast against attacks from abroad. the Southern States, and provides, as stated by its author, that in all criminal prosecutions in the table of Congress. You may not tell the The gross All, subscriptions must begin with the 1st or 7th num The gross revenue of 1854, after deducting Report of the Secretary of the Navy. EMPLOYMENT FOR WINTER. the State courts of Alabama, if the offence for freed slave who reaches your bo which the party is indicted be committed against a citizen of Massachusetts, that fact may be pleaded in lieu of the action; and in all civil suits in which a citizen of Massachusetts is mainprize, and without limitation of sentence.

The Secretary recommends an increase of the making a difference in favor of 1855 of \$518,519.10. The excess of expenditure for 1855 over that of 1854 is \$2,626,206.16. This excess is attributed partly to the increase in by the tap of the drum, like a great army. He The gross revenue of 1804, after deducting to that he is foreign balances, amounted to \$6,816,651.91. The Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretar HALL & WIT